Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1824. [NO. 365.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

May 3, 1824 61ep2m.

For Sale, or Lease,

TWO farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity,

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into timber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

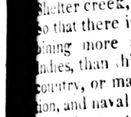
I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

For Sale,



THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a star on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—*58

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments. - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.

Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music. $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred.*—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Marven Lane.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to fany imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Dea, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B W. WILLIAMS.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, a negro woman, about 45 or 50 years of age, named *Bella*. I have reason to believe she is lurking about Waddle Cade's, or Jno. M'Daniel's plantation, in whose neighborhood she has a husband, a free man All persons are forewarned from harboring, concealing or carrying away said slave

D. M'COLL.

May 18, 1824.—3t65

REMOVAL.

L. R. Martense

HAS removed to the store, formerly occupied by Mr. Amos Kimball, north-east corner of Market square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, &c. at wholesale or retail.

62*

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by

'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

8 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Bk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts. of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Drogheda

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 6f

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Leads
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House. Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For saleby J. HUSKE.

State of North-Carolina, } Sc.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1824.

John Armstrong and others *vs.* George T. Hearsay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae, of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, for the said George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald, and Daniel M'Rae, to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants' Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them respectively, and heard ex parte. JOHN HOGG, c. & m. e.

6t69

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London loths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin, } GLOVES.
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers.

200 casks *Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

4d 4½d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d, and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. } Original Attachment.
vs.
Lynch & Cather.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Cornelius J. Tooker } Original Attachment.
vs
David Ruth.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDSFOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONTRACTORS WANTED,

On the Cape-Fear River, between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THE subscriber will be ready to receive Proposals, in writing, until the 15th of June, at Wilmington, for executing the work necessary for the construction of Jetties on the Cape-Fear River between Wilmington and Fayetteville, agreeably to the annexed Specification. The proposals are to be given in at a price per lineal yard; the Contractors are to provide all Tools, Labor and Materials, except 2 inch plank, which will be furnished them on the spot free of all charges.

SPECIFICATION.

1. The Jetties are to consist of a single row of piles of 10 inches square, driven firmly into the bed of the river, at the distance of 10 feet from each other. Each of these piles is to have a tenon at the top of 3 inches thick, 10 inches wide and 6 inches long. On the top of these piles is to be placed a capsill 10 inches square, with mortices on the underside for the reception of the tenons on the piles, there is to be a trenail of sufficient size to fill an auger hole one and a half inches in diameter, to be driven through the capsil and tenon; the upper side of this capsill is to be 2 feet above the ordinary height of summer water, which will be marked at each of the shoals.

2. Along the whole length of the capsill there is to be a row of 2 inch pine plank, to be fitted closely together and driven firmly into the bed of the river; none of the square piles, nor of the 2 inch pile planking, are to be shorter than 10 feet—and where the depth of the water or the nature of the soil will admit of it, they are to be as much longer as necessity requires; each of the pile planking is to have at least 2 wrought spikes of 5 inches long driven through the plank into the capsil.

3. When any deviation or alterations from the Plans, Sections, or Specifications, as the case may be, is proposed by the Engineer or Contractor, whereby the work may be increased, altered or diminished, due notice in writing shall be given of the same by the party proposing such deviation or alteration to the other, & the contractor shall not begin to execute any part of the same until a price is fixed & an agreement made, otherwise he shall have no payment for what he does, and in case the deviation is agreed to, and the demand made by the Contractor for executing such deviation shall be more than the Principal Engineer shall think reasonable, then the Board of Internal Improvements or the Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to contract or agree with any other person for the same, at such under price as they may think proper, without the Contractor having any demand against the Board or Engineer aforesaid, for such transaction, and the Contractor shall deduct out of the contract price such sums as may be saved by such deviation

4. Should it appear at any time during the execution of any part of the contract to the said Board or their Principal Engineer, that the contractor is not executing his work agreeably to contract, he or they shall give notice to him of such deficiency, and in case he does not immediately remedy the same, they shall have it in their power to stop the work until he can shew them satisfactorily that he possesses the power of remedying the defects or insufficiency complained of, and should he fail in performing the same, the Board or Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to discharge the contractor from the work and take the contract out of his hands, the value of the work executed, and materials and tools on hand being previously ascertained by the Principal Engineer, and which shall be immediately paid, But in case the Contractor shall have been furnishing unnecessary tools and implements for the work, and which, in the Engineer's opinion may be of little or no use to the work, the said Engineer may reject such tools and implements, should he think proper.

5. All the work must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Principal Engineer, and such alterations may be made in the work or materials as may, from time to time, appear to him necessary, agreements being previously made as above specified, and in case any difference of opinion shall arise between the Superintendants of the work and the Contractors, respecting the explanation or meaning of any part of the Plans, Sections or Specifications, the same shall be left to the Principal Engineer, whose decision shall be final.

HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.

Raleigh. 15th May, 1824. 3t66—

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for all or either of four different promissory notes, of fifty dollars each, given by me on the 7th day of January, 1822, to Jane Dervis, of the town of Rockingham; as I am determined to pay no part of their contents, they being given for the purchase of a tract of land for which she can make no right or title, as never having any herself.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Richmond Co. May 4, 1824.—3t65

Gun & Rifle Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still carries on the above business at the old stand, Mechanics' Hall, N. C. and that he has considerably enlarged the business, by having more hands and materials engaged, which enables him somewhat to reduce the prices. Mr. Jesse Potts, serves as his agent in Fayetteville, where Guns and Rifles may be bought on the same terms as at the Factory.

DAVID KENNEDEY.

May 18, 1824.—3t65.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true *Jobs anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafeeteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canada, or compositions of the same nature, and frequent to return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, arrived at New-York on Thursday, 20th May, in 42 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 6th of April, and the latter to the 8th, together with Lloyd's and London Shipping Lists to the 6th—all inclusive.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The papers do not contain much political or other intelligence of moment.

The Globe and Traveller, of the 6th state that several letters had been received by the French Mail that morning, which allude to a revived rumour that a Congress of the Allied Sovereigns would speedily be held at Paris. It is also stated that it is the wish of the French Government, that the affairs of Spain should be arranged by the foreign ministers resident at Madrid. The leading point to determine is the period for the occupation of Spain by French troops. It is not generally known, that by the treaty signed between France and Spain, on the 9th February last, it was stipulated that the French troops should evacuate the Spanish territory on the 1st of July next, unless the allied powers should decide the contrary. It is understood, however, that Ferdinand himself would solicit their stay.

The London papers of the 6th contain a statement of the last quarter's revenue up to the 5th, from which it appears that there is an increase in the nett revenue during the last quarter, of £1,328,403.

One of the London papers says, this season, Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to the United Kingdom, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island. The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn, and every product, for which Egypt, by soil and climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of its present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha, are dispensed with. He finds that the cultivation of the cane is useful to the people, and therefore, that Mahomet never intended to prohibit the consumption of any of its extracts.

Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh, has published a test of perfect vaccination, which should be at once adopted in this city and country. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and it must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and ought never to be neglected.

THE CONTINENT.

The intelligence from France and Spain possesses very little general interest. The London Examiner of the 5th says, the blessed faction which now so decidedly predominates in the Chamber of Deputies, is busily employed in a creditable manner to eject, on one pretence or another, the most conspicuous of the very few liberal Deputies who have found their way into that independent and respectable body. They have, however, failed against General Foy; and without a total disregard to rectitude, which is, however, by no means improbable, will have to boast of little more success against M. B. Constant.

A letter from Paris, April 2, says: "On Monday next the project of a law for the septennial duration of the Chamber of Deputies will be presented to the Legislature. The ministers will likewise, on the same day, present the budget for 1825, and the project of a law relative to the redemption of the public debt, and the reduction of the interest on it. To-day the deputies assembled in the Bureaux to discuss the address. To-morrow there will be a committee to discuss it in a general meeting. The project of a law which is to close the great wound of the revolution, as the royal legislator has said—the law on the indemnities to be granted to the emigrants—will not be presented to the chamber till after the discussion of the law for the reduction of the interest."

Every day presents a fresh report respecting the proposed new Spanish Royalist loan. The most recent rumour is, that Ferdinand, who on no pretence will acknowledge the loans of the Cortes, has been induced by French influence to negotiate a Loan on such high terms as will enable the contractors to take the old by way of subscription, at 15 per cent. and still obtain a large profit.—This, if true, is an ingenious way of maintaining His Catholic Majesty's Declaration inviolate! The real state of the case is however very doubtful.

Spanish letters, written by a person who has recently travelled from Madrid to Cadiz, represent the country as in a most miserable state. It is impossible to travel on the roads without a strong escort; so numerous are the banditti, that persons undertaking journeys, generally wait for, and avail themselves of the protection of French parties of soldiers moving from one point to another.

THE GREEKS, &c

The news from Greece is to the 3d March, which, though but a few days later than previous advices, is nevertheless interesting, inasmuch as it assures us of the continued tide of success which attends the Greek arms.

It appears that Lord Byron was at Tripolitza, and had restored harmony among the Peloponessian Chiefs, and had succeeded in making the Legislature and Executive Government combine their efforts, to ensure the ultimate triumph of their country.—Acrocorinth (the Citadel of Corinth,) had been provisioned. At Tripolitza, a manufactory of gunpowder had been established, the mills of which were built on the banks of the Eurotas. Six schools have been established at Tripolitza, Mistra, Caritene, Gastonni, Calamata and Phanari, on the Bell and Lancasterian plan. Also, one near Missilonghi, founded by prince Mavrocordato, where a Military College and Hospital had been established by Colonel Stanhope.

The siege of the Castle of Little Dardanelles, and of Lepantos, was carried on under the direction of English, Prussian and French engineers, who, with a few Americans and Italians, were the only foreigners yet engaged under the banner of the Cross.

In Epirus, Arta had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and the insurrection of the Pacha of Scodra is confirmed. The declaration of Independence by the Pacha of Egypt has been followed by the withdrawal of his troops from the fortresses of Crete, leaving the whole Island in the possession of the Greeks.

Mahomed Ali Pacha, the Governor of Egypt, has long contemplated making himself independent of the Porte. He had imported eighteen months ago, upwards of 100,000 stands of arms, chiefly of English manufacture, with large supplies of ordnance, stores, &c. He had also, the Chief of the Druses, from Mount Lebanon, under his protection at Cairo, and was, through his influence, enlisting the Arabs of that country, and forming them into corps.—They are the bravest people of Egypt, and Bonaparte could not prevail upon them to join his standard. The Pacha has some battalions formed of the *fallahs* (husbandmen of Egypt.) He has also an excellent printing establishment conducted by Greeks, from which he has issued several books in Turkish and Italian. He has a fine cannon foundry, and makes excellent powder. He is partial to the English.

An account that fifty-eight Greek vessels had arrived at the mouth of the Dardanelles, had caused great consternation at Constantinople.

Earthquake.—Jamaica papers received at Charleston, state that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston, about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 8th ult. It was also felt at Spanish Town and Old Harbour. On the night of the 13th, another severe shock was felt, and a slight one the following morning. These shocks were likewise felt at Port Maria and Falmouth, lasted from 35 to 40 seconds, and consisted of four distinct horizontal undulations, in a South East direction. When the alarm occasioned by the first shock had subsided the Spanish and Portuguese, and English, and German synagogues were opened, and immediately filled by persons of all sects, eager to return thanks to the Almighty for having preserved them from such imminent danger. No houses were overthrown, and only a few were injured. An American schr. which had touched at St. Domingo, on her arrival at Montego Bay, was on that account instantly ordered to leave the port.—*Eve. Post.*

Another Impostor.—A man calling himself *Mustapha Dimitri*, is mentioned in the Lexington (Ky.) papers as having recently been there, and who pretended that he was the captain of the ship called Louisa, a Greek vessel of Corfu, bound from Trieste to Vera Cruz, that he had been taken by the pirate Lafitte, after a desperate fight. He told a wonderful and lamentable story of distress, that he had been landed naked at the Bay of Matagorda, carried to the Rocky Mountains by the Camanchee Indians, and to the Council Bluffs by some American hunters, and now was on his way to Washington City without money, &c. He had been relieved by several persons; but it had since been ascertained that he was not a Greek, but an impostor, probably, Lascar, and may have been a pirate himself. He is described as about 50 years old, of very dark complexion and coarse features, speaks about twelve languages of the Mediterranean and East Indies, but none well. He neither speaks nor writes the real Greek, and falsely pretends that some eastern language which he writes from right to left is Greek, is not acquainted with Corfu; pretends to be a free-mason, but only knows half the tokens; is fond of drinking and smoking paper cigars; speaks better English than he pretends to, and was going to some seaport town. He stated that he had saved the papers of his ship and sent them to a Greek agent in Washington called Humphreys, or Anforis, by mail, which is very improbable, and may be easily ascertained when he reaches the Atlantic States. *Eve. Post.*

Mechanical Ingenuity.—Droz, a Genevan mechanic, once constructed a clock which was capable of the following surprising movements: There were seen on it a negro, a dog, and a shepherd. When the clock struck, the shepherd played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and fawned upon him. This clock was exhibited to the King of Spain, who was delighted with it. The gentleness of my dog, said Droz, is his least merit. Let your majesty touch one of the apples you see in the shepherd's basket, you will admire the fidelity of the animal. The King took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand and barked so loud, that the King's dog, which was in the room, began also to bark. At this, the courtiers, not doubting that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they went out. The minister of marine was the only one that ventured to stay. The King having desired him to ask the negro what o'clock it was, the minister obeyed, but he obtained no reply. Droz then observed that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the minister repeated the question in French, and the black immediately answered him. At this new prodigy, the firmness of the minister also forsook him, and he retreated precipitately, declaring that it must be the work of the devil.—*Griscom's Year in Europe.*

VOICE OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, MAY 22.

At a meeting of the republican members of both branches of the Legislature of Connecticut, held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, in this city, on the evening of the 21st May—the Hon. David Hill, of the Senate, was called to the Chair, and the Hon. John Russ, of the House of Representatives, was appointed Secretary.

Voted, That the members proceed to ballot for the person whom they would nominate to their fellow citizens as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The ballots were then received, and the result on counting appeared as follows:

Hon. John Q. Adams,	124
" Andrew Jackson,	14
" Wm. H. Crawford,	7
" Henry Clay,	2

The following resolution was then adopted:

Whereas, our fellow-citizens in different parts of the country have expressed their opinion on the merits of the several candidates for the office of President of the United States, and feeling as we do, a deep interest in the issue of the approaching election—

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the talents, integrity, and patriotism of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and do therefore recommend him to our republican fellow-citizens, as the most suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The Legislature of Connecticut is decidedly in favour of Mr. Adams; and did his friends there possess as little republicanism as the supporters of Mr. Crawford in this and other States, the choice of electors would not be given to the people. The cause of the Secretary of State demands, however, no sacrifice of principle; his strength is in the good opinion of his fellow-citizens; and his adherents court, rather than avoid an appeal to the *democracy* of the country. The Legislature of Connecticut have, by a nearly unanimous vote, given the CHOICE OF ELECTORS TO THE PEOPLE, besides having given Mr. Lanman, (who attended the Washington caucus) permission to remain at home, and study the inclinations and interests of his constituents.

N. Y. American.

The Legislature of Connecticut have appointed Henry W. Edwards, (the present Senator,) and Calvin Willey, Esqs. to be Senators of the U. States, in the room of Messrs. Boardman and Lanman. The latter gentleman, who was proposed for re-election, received only *eleven* votes. This is no proof of the attachment of Connecticut to Mr. Crawford, nor of its approval of the conduct of Mr. Lanman, in attending the minority Caucus! A single fact, like this, is worth a column of assertion.

Wash. Republican.

The route in the despatch of congressional business at the commencement and at the conclusion of the session, resembles that of a wagon running down hill without the assistance of horses. At first the wheels scarcely move; they are impeded by every rock and inequality of surface presented in the way. But bye and bye it acquires so much momentum, that the wagon goes clattering, bounding over on every intervening obstacle, to the hazard of broken limbs and dislocated joints, to every one who dares to interrupt its passage. This may be amongst the great folks at Washington assembled, called legislation, for aught we know—for they have a strange phraseology there peculiar to themselves, such for instance, as that public representatives mean private citizens; that a legislative caucus of private citizens consisting of a minority, imports the general sense of the majority. We say that in this dictionary such conduct as that above described, may mean legislation, but it is the legislation of the wagon wheel.

Morning Chronicle.

[From the Boston Courier, May 14.]

Police Court.—Two girls were this morning brought before the court on the charge of robbing an elderly gentleman from Connecticut, of his pocket book, containing a sum of money. It appeared in evidence, that this gentleman was walking near West Boston bridge, in Cambridge-street, late in the afternoon of yesterday, when he was accosted by these girls, who very politely invited him to accompany them home. He readily accepted the invitation, and was shown into the lower part of the house.—There being no seats in the room whereon to rest his wearied limbs, he was requested to walk up stairs, but beginning to "smell a rat," endeavored to make his escape—a scuffle ensued, but he at last came off conqueror, and retreated. He presently missed his pocket book, and calling constable Reed to his aid, who, on being shown the house, found the ladies about to start for Providence in a chaise, which they had paid 12 dollars for. He recovered about 100 dollars, out of 180, which was in the pocket book when lost. The ladies were ordered to recognize in the sum of five hundred dollars each to take their trial in June next.

NEWBURGH, MAY 25.

Novel accident.—The steam boat Olive Branch in passing through the Highlands, a few evenings since, accidentally came in contact with a small sail boat; the machinery was immediately stopped, but the Branch was under such headway that she passed directly over the frail bark, and it was thought that all on board had perished. Just afterwards the boat appeared at the stern of the steam-boat, with two men on her bottom, who had followed her fortunes under the Olive Branch, and were taken up uninjured by their aquatic excursion.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1824.

COMMERCIAL.

No change has taken place in the price of any of the staple articles of this market since our last publication, nor is there any probability of a change immediately, as will appear from the subjoined extract which we have been permitted, by the politeness of a commercial friend, to make from his last Liverpool date—15th April:

"The demand for *Cotton*, which was rather sluggish when we last wrote, has within these two days become more animated; and if any little depression had occurred, it is now quite recovered. We have had some arrivals, not indeed to any very great extent; but they have certainly thrown no damp on the market, which, we may repeat, wears upon the whole a very steady appearance.

"Some speculative purchases continue to be made in low Tobaccos, but there is nothing like a demand either for the home trade or for export."

Liverpool prices, 15th April.

Cotton, upland, 7¾ *a* 9½*d.*; Tobacco leaf, 2 *a* 8½; do stemmed, 2 *a* 5½; Flour in bond, 29 *a* 31; Rice, 13 *a* 18; Flaxseed, 50 *a* 51; Turpentine, 11 *a* 14*s* 6*d.* Tar, 12*s* 6*d.* *a* 13*s* 9*d.*; Beeswax, £11 *a* 12*l* 10.

It is a characteristic of many of the papers devoted to the radical cause, to trumpet forth, even while their columns are teeming with abuse, their own decency of style, "strict decorum," "respectful and temperate manner," and to charge upon those who refuse to offer incense to their idol, a deficiency in these things; and in this class of papers the Wilmington Recorder holds no inferior rank. That the editors of the Recorder may have mistaken vulgarity for wit, and "low Grubstreet" for dignified and chaste style, we are ready to admit; the fact is too evident to be doubted: and this mistake of theirs, as well as their singularity of taste, is sufficiently accounted for in the following line from one of Dryden's satires:

"For they were bred ere manners were in fashion."

But the mistake is confined to them. With their boastings on one hand, and the examples which they furnish on the other, there need be no apprehension that the public will ever consider the Recorder, or its prototype at Washington, a fit pattern of chasteness or dignity of style, or moderation of conduct. To neither of these qualities can the *Recorder* lay claim, however loud it may be in its censure of *others* for the want of them.

We have been led into these remarks, by an article in the Recorder of May 1; an article conspicuous only for its low scurrility, compounded of the "very dregs and squeezings of the brain." It has not been noticed before, for the simple reason, that we were absent at the time, and for several weeks after it appeared; and it is not now, because there is any thing in that abortive attempt at wit and smartness, which deserves attention, but merely to tell the editor or editors of the Recorder a truth, of which their vanity, we doubt not, has hitherto kept them ignorant, that

"With whate'er gall they set themselves to write,
Their inoffensive satires never bite."

This is all we have to say in reply to it; and even this is bestowing too much attention on an article so utterly worthless.

CONGRESS adjourned on the 27th ult. after a session of six months. It is not going too far, perhaps, to say, that all the business which has been done, might have been completed within one half or two-thirds of that time; and that more money has been paid for worthless speeches this session, than Gen. Cocke will save in half a score of years, by prying into all the holes, and corners, and by-places about Washington. We think that the gallant general, if he really wishes to save the people's money, and correct abuses, ought to direct the whole of his force against the crying abuse of long sessions, and the wasteful and useless expense attending them; and his first step should be, to introduce a resolution to reduce the per diem allowance from eight to six dollars. This would be striking at the root of the evil; and by taking this course, he would do himself and his party more honor, than by attempting to fix the charge of peculation on the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The dead body of a young man named Henry Hutcheson, lately from Georgetown, S. C. was found in a by-part of the town, on Monday last. A coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury we understand, was, that he came to his death by some means unknown; little doubt, however, is entertained, that he committed suicide. The body, when discovered, was much mutilated by the buzzards, and was otherwise in such a state as to render it necessary to inter it in the place where it lay.

REPORT ON MR. EDWARDS' MEMORIAL.

The following is the recapitulation and conclusion of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Secretary of the Treasury, contained in the memorial of Mr. Edwards. The labors of the committee are not yet closed; it will sit during the recess of Congress, for the purpose of examining Mr. Edwards, on his arrival at Washington, and receiving any further evidence which he may have to offer. We do not believe, however, that Mr. Edwards will be able to produce any testimony that will alter the case; we consider Mr. Crawford as honorably and fully acquitted. As we did not publish the memorial of Mr. Edwards, but only a bare enumeration of the charges, we do not feel ourselves bound to publish, in extenso, the report of the committee, neither do we think it necessary: the recapitulation and conclusion which we subjoin, we deem amply sufficient:—

"Referring to what has been said in the introduction to this report, and regretting that Mr. Edwards has not had an opportunity of supporting his charges by his presence and testimony, the result of the facts which have appeared to the committee thus far, in this investigation, and of their deductions from them, when applied to the recapitulation of charges, as stated at the end of the address, is—

First, That the evidence referred to, and examined, does not support the charge of having mismanaged the public funds.

Second, That the uncurrent notes, mentioned in the second charge, appear, by evidence satisfactory to the committee, to have been received and deposited by the Public Receivers, at a time when they were receivable under a resolution of Congress of 1816; that, in the principal case, that of the Bank of Missouri, the Bank did not make itself responsible for such notes as cash, and, therefore, the Secretary was bound to receive them from the Bank; that, although the Banks of Tombeckbe and Edwardsville were liable to account for such deposites as cash, if the construction which the committee gives to their contracts be correct, yet that both the Secretary and the Banks expressed a different opinion as to the meaning of those contracts, and that the Secretary, in receiving $15,000 from the one, and $20,000 from the other of those Banks, appears to have acted according to what he supposed to be the rights of the parties, and with a proper regard to the interest of the United States, under the circumstances which then existed.

Third, That no intentional misstatement has been made to the House of the amount of uncurrent bills received from the Banks, although a sum of $280 of such bills was omitted through mistake.

Fourth, That although the Secretary may have misconstrued the effect of some of the contracts with the Banks to the extent before mentioned, the committee find no grounds for the charge that he has misrepresented them, inasmuch as the contracts themselves were submitted with his report to the House.

Fifth, That the Secretary did omit to communicate to Congress the reasons which led him to direct the deposite of public moneys in the three local Banks of Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Louisville, where the Bank of the United States had branches: but there is no reason for supposing that concealment was intended, or that the omission was occasioned by design.

Sixth, That, in some instances, papers called for by the resolutions of the House have not been communicated with other papers sent in answer to such calls, but that these omissions have happened either from accident, or from a belief that the papers so omitted, were immaterial, or not called for: and that there is no evidence that any document or information has been withheld from improper motives.

Having already expressed the opinion that this investigation ought not to be terminated, until the person pressing the charges shall have been examined, and regretting the circumstances which render such an examination impracticable, during the present session of Congress, and thinking that Mr. Edwards may be expected at Washington within a few days, the Committee feel it their duty to recommend to the House that they be required to sit, after the adjournment, for the purpose of taking such examination, if an opportunity should be presented."

RESPECTFUL HINT.

It is customary with the authorities of most of the towns and cities of these United States, to call a meeting of the citizens as early as the 1st of June, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the birth-day of American Independence. The object of this communication is merely to suggest the propriety of a like early call, that the sub-committee may have sufficient time to properly attend to their respective appointments, and that the Orator of the day may likewise be enabled to satisfactorily acquit himself.

POSTMASTERS.—We publish for general information the following extract of a letter from the Postmaster General, dated 20th April, 1824.

"In all cases hereafter, when Postmasters fail to give notice (of dead papers to Editors, they shall account for the postages besides being held responsible to the department for violation of official duty."

Iadiana Wine.—In the past season, the cultivators of the vine have had the most flattering success. At Vevay, Indiana, six persons manufactured 5500 gallons of good wine.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

The following is the *Farewell Address* of Mr. RANDOLPH to his constituents, on leaving the shores of the United States for Europe.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

To the Freeholders of the Counties of Charlotte, Buckingham, Prince Edward, and Cumberland; and Commonwealth of Virginia.

Fellow-citizens, Friends and Freeholders!

A recurrence of the same painful disease that drove me from my post, some two years ago, again compels me to ask a furlough; for I cannot consent to consider myself in the light of a deserter. But no consideration whatever would have induced me to leave Washington, so long as a shadow of doubt hung over the transactions of the Treasury; which I was (among others) appointed to investigate. It was at my instance, and not without a considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the Committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him, to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards. I was satisfied that justice required this course to be pursued, at the same time that it would expedite the business, and abridge the labor of the Committee. If the Secretary's conduct was defensible, who could make that defence so properly as the party accused? If otherwise, it was high time that he should be dismissed from a station of which he was unworthy.

I confess, that I was not without some misgivings, that all was not right. Holding myself aloof from the intrigues and intriguers of Washington, I had remained a passive spectator of a scene, such as I hope never again to witness. Not that I was without a slight, a very slight preference in the choice of the evils submitted to us for our acceptance. I inclined towards Mr. Crawford for some reasons which were private and personal, and with which it is unnecessary to trouble you—but chiefly because you preferred him to his competitors, and *because if elected he could, in a manner, be compelled to throw himself into the hands of the least unsound of the political parties of the country: that he would by the force of circumstances be constrained to act with us (the people) whilst the rival candidates would by the same force of circumstances be obliged to act against us*—and with the tribe of office-hunters, and bankrupts that seek to subsist upon our industry and means. The number of these that infest Washington, especially during a first session of Congress, and above all, about the termination of an administration, is inconceivable to those who have not seen the swarm.

I said, that I had some misgivings, that all was not as it ought to be. But when I read the reply of Mr. Crawford, I had not a shadow of doubt remaining on my mind. It is the most triumphant and irresistible answer that ever met the accusation of a base and perjured informer. I have no doubt that there is not a mercantile house in our Atlantic cities, that has not lost a much heavier per centage on its western debts, than we have done, since Mr. Crawford took charge of the Treasury; even supposing the sum now due to be wholly lost. And it is a matter worthy of notice, that the very people at whose prayers and entreaties and to save whom from utter ruin he has pursued a certain line of conduct, have been his most virulent accusers and persecutors, for that very conduct, which has contributed at once to their relief, and at the same time been serviceable to Government by rescuing a large debt from the almost total loss which would have followed a rigid exercise of his authority. He has availed himself of discretionary powers reposed in him by the law for that purpose and with the intent to mitigate the severity of the sufferings of our western fellow-citizens, whose clamours, had he taken a different course, would have dissolved the present feeble and distracted administration of our government; and Actæon like, he is assailed by the very hounds that he has cherished and fed.

I confess that this base, unmanly conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, has given to my mind a degree of interest in the ensuing election, that ten days ago I deemed it impossible for me to feel. I shall rejoice in the discomfiture of a plot got up, as I verily believe, in Washington, for his destruction: for I know too well the baseness and timidity of the character of Edwards (self convicted as he is) to believe that he would have dared to take such a measure, even covered by flight from the resentment of his injured enemy, without a promise of protection from a high quarter—and here I say, once for all, that I impute nothing unfair to any one of the candidates for the presidency. But how have the aspersions of this calumniator been met? By the most temperate, passionless, mild, dignified and irrefragable exposure of their falsehood, without one harsh word towards their author.

The pilot admonishes me to end this letter. If the people of Virginia shall be mad enough to call a Convention, I make an humble tender of my services. I have lived and hope to die a *freeholder*, and when I lose that distinction, I shall no longer have any motive to be proud of being your faithful servant.

JOHN RANDOLPH, *of Roanoke.*

Nestor, at sea, May 17, 1824.

It must be in the highest degree gratifying to the friends and supporters of John Q. Adams, to find that amid all the angry and vindictive criminations and recriminations going on at Washington, between the chief men of the nation, he, and he alone almost, stands firm, collected, cool—pursuing the straight line of his duty, neither turning aside to conciliate friends nor to overthrow opponents. While congress and the cabinet, exhibit the melancholy and degrading spectacle of the partisans of rival candidates, seeking to demolish the reputation and character of each other's favorites, Mr. Adams, conscious of his own rectitude, asking nothing from oblivion or concealment, and relying upon the good sense and integrity of this people to observe, appreciate and reward the undeviating and single hearted fidelity and patriotism with which he discharges the duties of his office, is calm amid the general tempest, neither assailing or assailed, looking back without regret and forward without apprehension. To such a man the destinies of this nation may safely be committed; and to such a man, every day strengthens the conviction, that they will be committed at the approaching election.—*N. Y. Amer.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Raleigh Caucus.—The Editors of the Register, in their paper of the 7th inst. stated that they were authorised to add the names of Dr. Worth and Col. Hunter, of Guilford county, to the list of Members of Assembly who attended the Caucus held at our Capitol last winter; and concluded their remarks with the triumphant exclamation of "So much for the *accuracy* of the Star!" The subjoined note exhibits a striking example of the "*accuracy*" of the Register.

We have no doubt but there were several other gentleman, named on the list published by the Register, who were either not present at the meeting, or took no part in its proceedings. Indeed, we have been creditably informed, that one of the Members from Franklin county, whose name is also on the list, disclaims having had any thing to do with the Caucus.

MAY 20, 1824.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence:

A publication appeared in the Raleigh Register of the 7th instant, stating that Dr. David Worth and myself were in the Caucus held by some of the members of the General Assembly last winter in Raleigh. I know not who their informer is; but he is under a mistake. True it is, we were both present, as many others pectators were; tho' neither he nor myself took any hand or part in their nominations, or any of their proceedings, either directly or indirectly.

SAM'L HUNTER.

From the Cape Fear Recorder.

William Eustis, the Democratic candidate, has been re-elected Governor of Massachusetts. He is in favor of Wm. H. Crawford as our next President.

Wholly a mistake. Governor Eustis on the Presidency, has the same sentiments, as have a vast majority of the people of Massachusetts. He is in favor of JOHN Q. ADAMS for the next Presidency. The Recorder will therefore correct its mistake.

Boston Patriot.

BAD PROSPECTS.

The Boston Patriot states, that at a meeting of the Boston Debating Society, the question was proposed, ought WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD to be President of the United States? and was decided, 69 in the negative and NONE IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

The revenue arising from the New York Canals already promises to be immense. The Collector at Albany has taken upwards of seven thousand dollars for toll in a single week. In one instance a single boat paid 200 dollars. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at Albany daily. On Saturday afternoon more than one hundred flags were flying at the Albany docks, from boats that had descended the West ern Canal, with the rich products of the interior.

The merchants of Albany contemplate establishing an Exchange to facilitate the transaction of the increasing business of that city. Fifty-seven canal boats arrived at Albany last week, frighted with produce of various kinds; and one hundred and eight boats cleared out, with 1588 tons of merchandize, besides iron castings and sundries. The National Democrat observes, that "on Saturday afternoon about one hundred flags were flying at our docks, over boats which had descended the Western Canal, with rich cargoes, to say nothing of those from the North. The crowd, confusion and bustle on the dock, defy description; and we doubt whether they have ever been exceeded by the most busy scenes of the kind, which have occurred even in our largest commercial cities."

Roanoke Navigation.—It will be recollected that an act of our last Legislature authorised the Board for Internal Improvements, to subscribe in behalf of the State, for 250,000 dollars additional stock in the Roanoke Navigation Company, provided that said subscription should be applicable only to the expense of locking down from the basin at Weldon's Orchard into the River. At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Roanoke Company on the 3d inst. this proposition was laid before the Board, when it was resolved, "That the Board had no authority to receive new subscriptions to the stock of the Company on terms varying from the charter."

We learn that the Board of Directors consider the Stockholders, in general meeting, the proper authority for deciding the question of receiving, or not receiving the proposed subscription by this State, and the subject will be laid before that body at their meeting on the secoud Monday in November next. *Raleigh Register.*

CHERAW, MAY 25.

Horrible Murder.—A man by the name of Burwell Hancock, was murdered on Wednesday last, at the plantation of Pleasant H. May, Esq. in this District, about one mile from Blakeneys' Old Store, where he was acting as overseer, by a negro man named Isaac, who belonged to Mr. May.

Agreably to the most correct information we have received, the particulars are as follows: that in the morning before breakfast, said negro complained to the overseer of being unwell, the reply to him was go to your work,' and they both repaired to the field, where the negro seemed unwilling to proceed with his labour; when Hancock said to him he had understood that he was a sullen rascal, and he would be under the necessity of giving him several bastings before he would do any thing, and proceeded to thump or punch him two or three times with his gun, then taking the negroe's hoe, and setting his gun in the corner of the fence, took up a stick, with which he gave him several blows which terminated in breaking it in several pieces; then giving the hoe to the negro told him to go to work; and when in the act of turning from him towards his gun, he received a blow on the side of his head that nearly knocked him down; and on turning to the negro he said (after some kind of oath) 'do you pretend to strike me with your hoe?' the reply was yes, damn you; and I intend to kill you, after which he repeated his blow which brought Hancock to the ground; he continued striking until he ceased to exist: a negro woman who was at some distance from them, hearing the fall, looked up for a moment and started to give information of the act, instantly Isaac pursued after with the intention of killing her also, but her cries having reached the ears of another negro, who was in an adjoining field, she was met before the murderer overtook her; finding his pursuit fruitless, he threw down his hoe and ran to the woods. Yesterday we received information that on Friday last the murderer was taken, and on Saturday was tried, condemned, and executed. The sentence was, to be hung, his head to be severed from the body and be burned.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, assembled in Williamsborough, Granville county, on the 6th inst. Besides the Bishop, there were 7 presbyters belonging to the diocess; one presbyter from the diocess of Pennsylvania, and a deacon from that of New Jersey; together with lay-delegates from ten congregations. This Convention was one of the greatest interest to the members of the Church, as the first in which the venerable diocesan presided.—This Convention was opened with an impressive discourse from the bishop; and divine service was performed and a sermon delivered by some of the clergy, till the adjournment of the convention, on the morning and evening of every day except Sunday, when three services were performed. On Saturday night, confirmation was administered to several persons as preparatory to receiving the Holy Communion; and on Sunday morning to some others, who, on the night previous, were not able to enjoy the benefit of this Apostolick rite.—On Sunday morning the Holy Communion was administered to a number of attentive recipients. One new candidate for orders was received, and three new congregations admitted into union with this Convention. We have great reason indeed to bless Almighty God for the prospect we have of the increase and prosperity of this portion of His visible Church. Oh that every member thereof may "adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things." The Convention was conducted with the greatest harmony and affection; and was closed with singing the 133d Psalm, and prayer and benediction from the bishop.

Newbern Sentinel.

The following persons compose the School Committee for the present year: Jesse Potts, John W. Wright, Dr. W. Maffett, J. M'Rae, L. D. Henry, Jas. H. Hooper, John Huske, Esqrs.

They are requested to meet at the Academy tomorrow, Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

Thursday, June 3.

MARRIED,

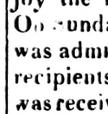
On the 29th ult. at Marlboro' Court-House, S. C. John MacCallum, Esq. of Adamsville, to Miss Elenor, youngest daughter of Mr. John Murdoch.

On the same day, Mr. Wm. Adams, to Miss —— Newton, daughter of James Newton.

In Richmond county, on the 11th ult. Mr. Dougald M'Laurin, to Miss Lilly MacNair.

Departed this life, on the 22d day of May last, at the residence of James Gaines, Esq. Moore county, Mrs. MARY MONTGOMERY, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, aged 88 years, relict of Mr. John Montgomery, Chatham county.

For New-York.



THE fast sailing regular Packet Brig

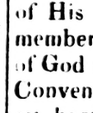
PRESIDENT MANNING,

Is now ready to receive freight, and will sail in all next week. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

T. SAVAGE, Jun. & Co. *Wilmington*, or

WILLKINGS & Co. *Fayetteville.*

June 2, 1824.—2t66.



A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

To the Public.

WHEREAS, on Friday morning last, the 28th ult. a negro male child, apparently 3 months old, was found lying near the negro houses of the subscriber, on his plantation about six miles from town. The child is now in his possession, and properly nourished and taken care of: this notice is therefore given, for the benefit of the public generally, or particularly those that may be interested.

EDWARD MOONEY.

Fayetteville, 1st June, 1824.—2t66

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Amazon, Harward, from St. Jago de Cuba, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

British brig Bee, Sawyer, from Demarara, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

British sch'r. Chart, Doughall, from Jamaica, to E. Dickinson.

Brig Independence, Bartlett, from St. Ubes, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Sch'r. Jane Maria, Swain, from New-York, to Jas. Usher.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quantity rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	do		50		55
Peach,	do.		55		60
Bacon,	lb.		6½		7½
Beeswax,	do.		31		32
Butter,	do		7		9
Bagging (abundant)	yard,		18		25
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		22		23
2d & 3d qual.	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	do		12		12½
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		14		15½
Corn,	bushel		42		45
Copperas	lb.		3½		4
Flax	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4			
Superfine,	do	4	25	4	50
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00		
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	lb.		6		7
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		8		9
Logwood	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	gallon,		26		28
Nutmegs	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7	7	50
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Linseed	gallon.		90	1	00
Pork	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		24		25
Pimento,	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do		70		80
New-England,	do		42½		45
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Common,	do	8	50	9	
Loaf,	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		75		80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do		70		80
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		7½		8
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		17
German	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	do		12½		20
Tallow,	do		5		
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	20	1	2[illegible]
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3		3	75
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, $\frac{1}{3}$ x	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	lb.		65		
Wheat,	bush.		85		90
Whiskey,	gallon,		30		32½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

The Subscriber

HAS appointed Mr. John Lippitt his true and lawful attorney during his absence.

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Fayetteville, May 21st, 1824.—2w

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824 —58

WANTED,

An Overseer, and a Gang of Negroes.

AN active, steady man, who is acquainted with the Cape-Fear River, and who is capable of overseeing a number of hands, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber.

The owners of Negroes, who are desirous of hiring them by the month on the River, are requested to apply personally or by letter to the subscriber at Wilmington.

Deductions will be made at the rate per month agreed upon, for all time lost by absence from the work or other cause not the fault of the Overseer.

HAMILTON FULTON,

State Engineer.

Fayetteville, 24th May, 1824.—3t66

THEATRE.

Will be performed on Thursday evening, (the only night of performance this week,) for the second and last time here, the grand OPERATICAL ROMANCE, called

THE FORTY THIEVES.

Scenery, Dresses, &c. same as represented on the 24th of May.

To conclude with the Farce of

High Life Below Stairs.

Tickets, front boxes, 50 —children, under 12, 50 cents. Side box, fifty cents.—To be had at the Mansion Hotel, and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7, and the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely.

No money taken at the doors of the Theatre.

Smoking in the Theatre expressly prohibited.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, including the town of Fayetteville, and keeps his office upstairs in the brick house on Hay-street, immediately over the store of Mr. Angus Taylor. All persons using weights and measures, contrary to the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be prosecuted without favor or discrimination.

ISAAC NEWBERRY.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1824.—3t67

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a deed of trust has been executed to John Crump, by Joel Estes, Eustes Hunt, Elisha W. Estes, and A. D Murphey, for certain tracts of land, and a certain number of lots lying in the town of Henderson, Montgomery county, N. C. to secure the payment due on said lands and lots: I will offer for sale, on the eighth of July next, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, the said tracts of land and said lots, for ready money, to the highest bidder, viz: one tract of land on Pee Dee River, containing about 315 acres; another adjoining the town of Henderson, of about 50 acres; and 33 lots in said town of Henderson, excepting, however, one tenth part of said property, which is not to be sold.

JOHN CRUMP, *Trustee.*

Montgomery County, N. C. }
May 25, 1824. } 3t67

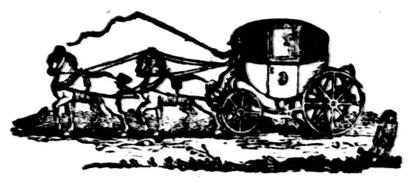
Caution.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for all or either of four different promissory notes, of fifty dollars each, given by me on the 7th day of January, 1822, to Jane Davis, of the town of Rockingham; as I am determined to pay no part of their contents, they being given for the purchase of a tract of land for which she can make no right or title, as never having any herself.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Richmond Co. May 4. 1824.—2t66

NEW LINE OF



STAGES,

Between Petersburg, Belfield, Halifax and Tarboro', connecting with the Fayetteville and Norfolk Route.

The Subscriber,

HAS contracted with the General Post-Office to carry the Mail from Petersburg to Tarboro', twice a week, in a light, substantial, two horse Stage. Nothing shall be wanting on his part, to render the travelling on this route both expeditious and comfortable.—Passengers arriving from Fayetteville, Georgia, &c. at Tarboro' to breakfast, Tuesdays and Saturdays, in Latimore's Line, will breakfast in Petersburg the next morning, (110 miles) where they can take Porter & Niblo's daily accommodation Stage to Richmond, or spend a few hours in Petersburg, and take their Mail Stage to Richmond after dinner, or take the Steamboat to Baltimore, or Washington City, via Norfolk. The subscriber does not believe he goes much out of the way to say, that the road from Fayetteville by Tarboro' and Halifax to Petersburg, is a *Rolling Green.*

This line will be in operation on Tuesday the 18th instant.

The Stage will leave Petersburg Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Tarboro' next day by 3 P. M.

Leave Tarboro' Tuesdays and Saturdays, 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Petersburg the next morning to breakfast.

RATES OF FARE.

From Petersburg to Tarboro', 110 miles, $9 00.

THOMAS SHORE.

May 14, 1824. 4t66

☞Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose; no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

*Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—64**

NOTICE.

WITH a view to a final close of the concern of James Townes &Co. will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June next, at the Market House in this place, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, interest from the date, the following valuable Town property, to wit:

One lot on Mumford st. (now in the occupancy of Mr. John Chisholm,) with a well finished two story dwelling house, a good garden and every necessary out buildings thereon, suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.

One brick House, with the lot, on the south side of Hay street, calculated for a store, with a dwelling house for a small family, kitchen, &c.

One small Lot immediately in rear of the above mentioned, calculated for a Ware House.

One Lot 40 feet front, on south side of Hay street, near Mr. Dobbin's Copper Smith's shop.

One Lot, of one acre, on Haymount, which overlooks the whole town, beautifully situated for a private residence.

One moiety of 10¼ acres on Haymount, lying on both sides the Chicken Road.

One moiety of a Lot on Winslow street, near the projected basin.

3 Houses and Lots in Campbelton or Lower Fayetteville; one of them well finished, with a good garden, &c.

2 vacant Lots in Campbelton.

The whole of the aforesaid property will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the property.

JAMES TOWNES,
JNO. HINTON,
SAML. C. BRAME.

Fayetteville, N. C. 4th May, 1824.—2t65.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

HOPE.

There is a charm for those who mourn,
And waste their nights in sorrow,
It is a star of glory born,
That gilds the dawn of morrow.

It lights the lonely pilgrim's way;
It cheers the gloomy prison;
And on misfortune's darkest day,
This friendly star has risen.

It cheers the watchman mariner,
On midnight ocean's wave,
And sheds a peace diviner far,
Upon the good man's grave.

Sweet Hope! the lonely pilgrim's star,
Shines with no meteor blaze;
But with a light divinely fair,
Illumes life's dreary maze.

This is the lamp, whose heavenly ray,
Dispels the prison's gloom;
And on the night of sorrow's day,
Sheds joy's sweet smiling noon.

This is the star which once arisen,
Shall never cease to shine,
Till the Archangel's final trump,
Shall sound the knell of time.

It is a pledge of glorious rest,
To weary mortals given;
A flower we cultivate on earth,
To reap the fruit in Heaven.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

INFANCY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mankind, but a few ages since, were in a very poor condition as to trade and navigation; nor, indeed, were they much better off in other matters of useful knowledge.

It was a green-headed time; every useful improvement was held from them: they had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without experiment, mathematics without instruments, geometry without scale, astronomy without demonstration.

They made war without powder, shot, cannon, or mortars; nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing press, writing no paper, and paper no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a love-letter, and a billet-doux might be of the size of an ordinary trencher. They were clothed without manufactures, and their richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on trade without books, and correspondence without posts; their merchants kept no accounts, their shop-keepers no cash books; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without the materia medica; they gave emetics without ipecacuanha, and cured agues without bark.

As for geographical discoveries; they had neither seen the North Cape, nor the Cape of Good Hope. All the inhabited world which they knew and conversed with was circumscribed within narrow limits, viz. France, Britain, Spain, Italy, Germany and Greece; the Lesser Asia, the western part of Persia, Arabia, the northern parts of Africa, and the Islands of the Mediterranean sea. Such was the whole world to them; not that even these countries were fully known, and several parts of of them not inquired into at all. Germany was known little farther than the banks of the Elbe; Poland as little beyond the Vistula, as Hungary beyond the Danube; Muscovy, or Russia, was as perfectly unknown as China beyond it, and all their knowledge of India was from a little commerce upon the coast about Surat and Malabar. Africa had been once more known; by the ruin of the Carthaginians, all the western coast of it was sunk out of knowledge again and forgotten; the northern coast of Africa in the Mediterranean remained known, and that was all. The Baltic sea was not discovered, nor even the navigation of it known; for the Teutonic knights came not thither till the thirteenth century. America was not heard of, nor, was there so much as an idea in the minds of men that any part of the world lay that way. The coasts of Greenland and Spitsbergen, with the whale fishery, were not known; the best navigators in the world at that time, would have fled from a whale with fright and horror.

The coast of Angola, Congo, the Gold and the Grain Coasts, on the west side of Africa, whence such immense wealth has since been drawn, were not discovered, nor the least inquiry made after them.

All the East India and China trade was not only undiscovered, but beyond the reach of expectation. Coffee and Tea, those modern blessings of mankind, had never been heard of; all the unbounded ocean we now call the South seas, was hidden and unknown; all the Atlantic Ocean, beyond the mouth of the straits of Gibraltar, was frightful and terrible in the distant prospect; nor durst any one peep into it, otherwise than as they might creep along the coast of Africa towards Sallee or Santa Cruz.

The North sea was hid in a veil of impenetrable darkness; the White or Archangle Sea was a very modern discovery, not made until Sir Hugh Willoughby doubled the North Cape, and paid dear for the adventure, being frozen to death with all his crew on the coast of Lapland; while his companion's ship, with the famous Mr. Chancellor, went on to the Gulf of Russia, called the White Sea, where Christian strangers had never been before him.

In these narrow circumstances stood the world's knowledge at the beginning of the 15th century, when men of genius began to look abroad and about them.

Now as it was wonderful to see a world so full of people, and people so capable of improving, yet so regardless and so blind, so ignorant and so perfectly unimproved; it was equally wonderful to see with what a general alacrity they took the alarm, almost all together, preparing themselves as it were on a sudden, by a general inspiration, to spread knowledge through the earth, and to search into every thing that it was possible to uncover.

How surprising is it to look back, so little a way behind, and to see, that even in less than two hundred years, all this (now so self-wise) part of the world did not so much as know whether there was any such place as America! neither had the world, though they stood upon the shoulders of four thousand years experience, the least thought that there was any land that way.

As they were ignorant of places, so were they also of things. So vast are the improvements of science, that all our knowledge of mathematics and of natural philosophy, the brightest part of human wisdom, had its admission amongst us within these two last centuries.

What was the world then before? And to what were the heads of mankind applied? The rich had no commerce, the poor no employment; war and the sword formed the great field of honor,—the stage of preferment. You have scarcely a man eminent in the world for any thing, before that time, but for a furious outrageous falling upon his fellow-creatures, like Nimrod, and his successors of modern memory.

The world is now daily increasing in experimental knowledge; but let no man flatter the age with pretending that we have arrived at a perfection of discoveries.

What's now discover'd only seems to show
That nothing's known, to what is yet to know.

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.

As nothing can ever be more interesting to the community at large than narratives of the scenes of our Revolutionary period, we copy from our last number of the New-Hampshire Historical Collections—a work *generally* replete with interest to the antiquarian, and which will be of immense value to future writers on the history of our country—an account of the breach of faith of Lord Cornwallis towards the inhabitants of South-Carolina, and of the consequent murder (for no other epithet is applicable to the foul deed) of the lamented

COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

After the city of Charleston had fallen into the hands of Lord Cornwallis, his lordship issued a proclamation, requiring of the inhabitants of the colony, that they should no longer take part in the contest, but continue peaceably at their homes, and they should continue most sacredly protected in property and person. This was accompanied with an instrument of neutrality, which soon obtained the signatures of many thousands of the citizens of South Carolina, among whom was Col. Hayne, who now conceived that he was entitled to peace and security for his family and fortune. But it was not long before Cornwallis put a new construction on the instrument of neutrality, denominating it a bond of allegiance to the king, and called upon all who had signed it to take up arms against the *Rebels!!!* threatening to treat as deserters, those who refused! This fraudulent proceeding in Lord Cornwallis roused the indignation of every honourable and honest man. Col. Hayne now being compelled, in violation of the most solemn compact, to take up arms, resolved that the invaders of his country should be the objects of his vengeance. He withdrew from the British, and was invested with a command in the continental service; but it was soon his hard fortune to be captured by the enemy and carried into Charleston. Lord Rawdon, the commandant, immediately ordered him to be loaded with irons, and, after a sort of mock trial, he was sentenced to be hung! This sentence seized all classes of people with horror and dismay. A petition, headed by the British Gov. Bull, and signed by a number of Royalists, was presented in his behalf, but was totally disregarded. The ladies of Charleston, both whigs and tories, now united in a petition to Lord Rawdon, couched in the most eloquent and moving language, praying that the valuable life of Col. Hayne might be spared; but this also was treated with neglect. It was next proposed that Colonel Hayne's children, (the mother had recently expired with the small pox,) should in mourning habiliments, be presented to plead for the life of their only surviving parent. Being introduced into his presence, they fell on their knees, and with clasped hands and weeping eyes, they lisped their father's name and pled most earnestly for his life. (Reader! what is your anticipation—do you imagine that Lord Rawdon, pitying their motherless condition, tenderly embraced these afflicted children and restored them to the fond embrace of their father? No!! the unfeeling man was still inexorable—he suffered even those little ones to plead in vain!) His son, a youth of thirteen, was permitted to stay with his father in prison, who beholding his only parent loaded with irons and condemned to die, was overwhelmed in grief and sorrow.—"Why," said he, "my son, will you thus break your father's heart with unavailing sorrow? Have I not often told you that we came into this world but to prepare for a better? For that better life, my dear boy, your father is *prepared*. Instead then of weeping, rejoice with me, my son, that my troubles are so near an end. To-morrow, I set out for immortality. You will accompany me to the place of my execution; and, when I am dead, take and bury me by the side of your mother." The youth here fell on his father's neck, "Oh, my father! my father! I will die with you! I will die with you!" Col. Hayne would have returned the strong embrace of his son; but alas! his hands were confined with irons. "Live," said he, "my son, live to honor God by a good life, live to serve your country; and live to take care of your brother and little sisters!" The next morning, Col. Hayne was conducted to the place of execution. His son accompanied him. Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said—"*Now, my son, show yourself a man! That tree is the boundary of my life, and of all my life's sorrows.—Beyond that the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much to heart our separation from you: it will be but short. It was but lately your mother died. To-day, I die, and you, my son, though but young, must shortly follow us.*" "Yes, my father," replied the broken-hearted youth, "I shall shortly follow you; for indeed I feel that I cannot live long."

On seeing, therefore, his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept incessantly, but soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of his tears was staunched, and he never wept more.—He died *insane*, and in his last moments often called on the name of his father in terms that brought tears from the hardest heart.

[The following prose description of a visit to NIAGARA FALLS has more eloquence, because it has more truth, than any other account of those scenes we have met with either in verse or prose.]—*N. Y. Patriot.*

From the United States Literary Gazette

—— The first thing to be done, after descending the lower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing except a single covering of linen, and a silk handkerchief tied tight over the ears. This costume, with the addition of a pair of pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of Niagara.

We passed about fifty rods under the Table Rock, beneath whose brow and crumpling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and the rushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a full view of the torrent, raining down its diamonds in infinite profusion, opened upon us. Nothing could equal the flashing brilliancy of the spectacle. The weight of the falling waters made the rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned joined in a united scream for help! Here we stood,—in the very jaws of Niagara,—deafened by an uproar, whose tremendous din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible and ceasless strokes, and surrounded by an unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My mind recoiled from the immensity of the tumbling tide, and thought of time and of eternity, and felt that nothing but its own immortality could rise against the force of such an element.

The guide now stopped to take breath. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our heads away from the spray when it blew against us, draw the hand downwards over the face if we felt giddy, and not rely too much on the loose pieces of rock." With these instructions he began to conduct us, one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps farther, and the light of the sun no longer shone upon us. There was a grave like twilight, which enabled us to see our way, when the irregular blasts of wind drove the blown water from us; but most of the time it was upon us from the sheet with such fury that every drop seemed a sting, and in such quantities that the weight was almost insupportable. My situation was distracting; it grew darker at every step, and in addition to the general tremor with which every thing in the neighbourhood of Niagara is shuddering, I could feel the shreds and splinters of the rock yield as I seized them for support, and my feet were continually slipping upon the slimy stones. I was obliged, more than once, to have recourse to the prescription of the guide to cure my giddiness, and though I would have given the world to retrace my steps, I felt myself following his darkened figure, vanishing before me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantom of his illusion, pursues it to his doom. All my faculties of terror seemed strained to their extreme, and my mind lost all sensation, except the sole idea of a universal, prodigious, and unbroken motion.

Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation, I was in some degree prepared for this. I expected too, the loss of breath from the compression of the air, though not the suffocation of the spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane—how came the wind there? There, too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of Æolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in the folly of its desperation, had seized with giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-way course abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped, and pointed upwards; I looked—and beheld the sun, "shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silvery hue upon the cragged and ever humid walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, till it fills the whole cavern, and then, condensed with the rapidity of steam, is precipitated in rain; in addition to which, there is no support but flakes of the rock, which are constantly dropping off; and nothing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this magnificent saloon. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness more threatening than the waters under which they groan. From their summit is projected, with incalculable intensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like a fire fly. Beneath, is a chasm of death; an anvil, on which the hammers of the cataract beat with unsparing and remorseless might; an abyss of wrath, where the heaviest damnation might find new torment, and howl unheard.

We had now penetrated to the inmost recess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human foot can step, but to immediate annihilation. The distance from the edge of the falls, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said to be forty-five feet, but I do not think this has ever been accurately ascertained. The arch under which we passed, is evidently undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance, may be expected every day; and this is probably the only real danger in going beneath the sheet. We passed to our temporary home, through the valley which skirts the upper stream, among gilded clouds and rainbows and wildflowers, and felt that we had experienced a consummation of curiosity; that we had looked upon that, than which earth could offer nothing to the eye or heart of man more awful or more magnificent."

NERVOUSNESS.

Nothing is more common with people who fret and are habitually melancholy, than to feel, as they say, "a sinking" in the breast, a heaviness in respiration, and frequently a pain. These symptoms are inseparable from depressed spirits. What is the first symptom of a depression of the mind? A sigh—which is no more than an involuntary exertion of the respiratory muscles to keep themselves free from the weight newly imposed upon them; or, in other words, from the sluggishness which the nerves supplying life to the heart, lungs, and great blood-vessels, are disposed to. If this first cause (grief) continue, this sluggishness will follow, and therefore heavy sighing, still increases as it goes on. The digestive organs—stomach, liver, and spleen, being nerves from nearly the same branches, are also oppressed—that is, the nerves do not act as powerfully as before, and indigestion follows. This re-acts upon the nervous system, and general disease is the consequence. No wonder then that men under the affections of the mind become diseased.—So great a sympathy exists between the brain, the organs of digestion, and the circulation, that some ancient philosophers supposed the seat of the soul to be the stomach. The *par vagum*, a pair of eight pair of nerves, is the largest that comes out from the brain, and this descends to supply the stomach with life and feeling, while the parts immediately surrounding the stomach are supplied with nerves from the spinal marrow—the brain *itself* communicates with the stomach *directly*. Hence affections of the mind in most cases operate upon the stomach; grief, joy, anger—all the strong passions seem to derange it. Who has not observed, that one who has met with a sudden great calamity refuses to eat; in like manner, if a child be promised any thing highly delightful to it—so as to be taken to the play—the stomach does not crave supply.—*Medical Advocate.*

The following interesting anecdote of the Beaver, is taken from Franklin's Narrative of a Journal to the shores of the Polar Sea, recently published.

"One day, a gentleman, long resident in this country, espied five young beavers sporting in the water, leaping upon the trunk of a tree, pushing one another off, and playing a thousand interesting tricks. He approached softly, under cover of the bushes, and prepared to fire on the unsuspecting creatures; but a nearer approach discovered to him such a similitude betwixt their gestures and the infantine caresses of his own children, that he threw aside his gun. This gentleman's feelings are to be envied, but few traders in fur would have acted so feelingly."

MORAL.

From the English Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

Extract from Sermons preached in St. John's Church, Glasgow, by THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D.

"The expulsive power of a new affection."—This delightful sermon concludes with a passage which we have never seen surpassed, in well-wrought figurative illustration by an author.

"Conceive a man to be standing on the margin of this green world; and that when he looked towards it, he saw abundance smiling upon every field, and all the blessings which earth can afford, scattered in profusion throughout every family, and the joys of human companionship, brightening many a happy circle of society;—conceive this to be the general character of the scene upon the side of his contemplation; and that on the other, beyond the verge of the good planet on which he was situated, he could descry nothing but a dark and fathomless unknown. Think you that he would bid a voluntary adieu to all the brightness and all the beauty that were before him upon earth, and commit himself to the frightful solitude away from it? Would he leave its peopled dwelling places, and become a solitary wanderer through the fields of nonenity? If space offered him nothing but a Wilderness, would he for it abandon the homebred scenes of life and of cheerfulness, which lay so near, and exercise such a power of urgency to detain him? Would not he cling to the regions of sense and of life, and of society?—and shrinking away from the desolation that was beyond it, would not he be glad to keep his firm footing on the territory of this world, and to take shelter under the silver canopy that was stretched over it?

But if, during the time of his contemplation, some happy island of the blest had floated by; and there had burst upon his senses the light of its surpassing glories, and its sounds of sweeter melody: and he clearly saw, that there, a purer beauty reigned upon every field, and a more heartfelt joy spread itself among all the families; and he could discern there, a peace, and a purity, and a benevolence, which put a moral blandness into every bosom, and united the whole society in one rejoicing sympathy with each other, and with the benignant FATHER of them all;—could he further see that pain and mortality were there unknown; and, above all, that signals of welcome were hung out, and an avenue of communication was made for him;—perceive you not, that what was before the wilderness, would become the land of invitation; and that now the world be the wilderness? What unpeopled space could there be can be done by space teeming with beatific society. And let the existing tendencies of the heart be what they may to all scenes that are near and visibly around us, still if another stood revealed to the prospects of man, either through the channel of faith, or through the channel of his senses—then, without violence done to the constitution of his moral nature, may he die unto the present world and live to the lovelier world that stands in the distance away from it.